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and any attempt, however carefully made, to condense these sections still further is sure to result in important omissions, and in incomplete, and, therefore, misleading statements. The truth of this assertion is manifest upon an examination of the volume under consideration, and many illustrations of it may be found even in the treatment of such important topics as "obtaining jurisdiction over defendant" (pp. 28 and 29) and "provisional remedies" (pp. 42 to 53). There is, however, a still more serious objection to this work and others of a similar character, in that they unintentionally emphasize a notion, altogether too prevalent, that the Code consists of a series of more or less arbitrary and largely unrelated enactments, which the practitioner is bound to observe for no better reason than that they have been put in force by the law-making power.

This is not the fact. With all its faults, our much-abused Code of Civil Procedure contains a system of pleading and practice based upon certain fundamental principles, and which is closely related to the systems that preceded it; and the student should gain such a knowledge of its provisions as will make plain these truths, and make him familiar with this system; a knowledge which will convince him that there is still an intimate and essential relation between adjective and substantive law, that the former is of no small importance, and that, for the student who intends to practice law, familiarity with the substantive law alone is a most inadequate preparation. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the most exhaustive study of the "Handbook" will fail to impart knowledge of this character.

A TREATISE ON CANADIAN COMPANY LAW. By W. J. White, Q. C., assisted by J. A. Ewing, B. C. L. Montreal: C. Theoret. 1901. pp. xxiii, 708.

This exposition of the law of corporations, as it exists in Canada, should prove interesting to the legal profession in the United States, for it exhibits the English common law under the influence of the best decisions in the various courts of this country. The task Mr. White has undertaken is to show the effect of the common law of corporations, of the Companies Act of the Dominion and the Acts of the various Provinces. Corporations whose objects are confined territorially to one Province incorporate under the Companies Act of that Province, while those whose business is to be carried on in several Provinces receive their existence from the Dominion legislature under the Companies Act of the Dominion. There is also a sphere over which the Dominion legislature has exclusive jurisdiction such as commerce, navigation and shipping, and companies whose objects come under these heads must be incorporated under the Companies Act of the Dominion. This combination of a general corporation law and various individual provincial laws gives American lawyers a hint of the probable result of a federal corporation law in the United States.

The plan adopted by Mr. White is to give in the text most of the leading cases and to show what they decide, rather than to lay down abstract principles. In fact, the author very seldom indulges

in discussion of principles at all, and leaves to the reader the task of forming conclusions. The book is a compromise between a mere digest of the corporation law of Canada and a text book of the bare rules of that law. It is readable and interesting to the legal student and should prove helpful to the brief writer. Many English and United States decisions are referred to to show the contrast or orthodoxy, as the case may be, of the Canadian decisions cited.

The structure of the book is admirable. The chapters are short and at the beginning of each is a numbered summary of the various paragraph topics. Through the chapter the paragraph headings appear in heavy display type, thus enabling the reader to locate at once the point of which he is in search. There are five appendices, the first containing forms, and the last four the Canada, Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia Companies Acts, respectively.

A HAND BOOK ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. By Rufus Waples. Second Edition. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1901. pp. xvi, 306.

This unpretentious little volume is not profound, but it deals simply and intelligently with a subject upon which ignorance is far too common, as the conduct of many a public meeting bears witness; and it justifies the claim of its author that it renders the rules of order plain, certain and ready of application. It is something more, however, than a collection of rules. The author has been reasonably successful in his attempt to reduce the method of transacting business by means of motions to a system in which new questions may be solved on principle. His concise and pithy style lends itself readily to the condensation required in a work of this character. The addition of a series of questions and answers at the end of each chapter will, perhaps, recall to the reader the first steps in his own educational career, but this may be pardoned, if it prove of assistance to him who reads as he runs—for it is for such that the book is evidently intended.

A table showing the classification of motions and a reference list of exceptional motions makes apparent the system of classification adopted and enables the hard-pressed presiding officer to determine upon the proper ruling at a glance.

The value and interest of the book are enhanced by a chapter dealing with judicial decisions affecting the subject, and by a chapter on the method of procedure in Congress.

THE POLICE POWER OF THE STATE AND DECISIONS THEREON AS ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALUE OF CASE LAW. By Alfred Russell, LL. D. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1900. pp. xvii, 204. Mr. Russell's book can hardly be recommended. He says nothing new in regard to old and well-known cases dealing with the police power; and his treatment of recent decisions is inadequate and untrustworthy. For instance, the case of *Att'y-Gen'l v Williams* (Mass. 1899) 55 N. E. 77 cited (p. 36) as an example of the right of the legislature to regulate the height of buildings on a public park (Copley Square, Boston), by virtue of the